

# COIR BOARD

**REPORT OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON THE INTRODUCTION  
OF STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND  
MEASURES BASED ON THE  
METRIC SYSTEM**



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## CONTENTS

### REPORT

	<i>Paragraph</i>
1. Introduction ..	1
2. Terms of Reference of the Committee ..	2
3. Meetings of the Committee ..	3
4. General ..	4—5
5. Metric System and Coir Industry ..	6—20
6. Recommendations of the Committee ..	21

### APPENDICES

	<i>Page</i>
I. Office memorandum of the Government of India ..	9
II. List of those who sent comments on the draft notification ..	12
III. List of weights and measures used in the Coir Industry ..	12
IV. List of Societies, Associations, etc., who responded to reference made regarding weights and measures ..	20
V. Draft notifications of the Government of India ..	22

# **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INTRODUCTION OF STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BASED ON THE METRIC SYSTEM**

## **Introduction**

In December 1957, the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, suggested for consideration of the Board adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in the coir industry and drawing up of a programme for the purpose indicating in what respects and to what extent the metric system should be introduced. A committee consisting of nine members was constituted by the Board at its 15th meeting held on the 26th February 1958, with the Chairman as the Convener. The Committee consisted of the following members :--

1. Shri T. M. B. Nedungadi, Chairman and Convener
2. „ C. T. Jacob, Vice-Chairman,
3. „ N. Kunjuraman,
4. „ J. Murukandi,
5. „ B. S. Krishnan,
6. „ Revi Karunakaran,
7. „ P. K. Nayar,
8. „ T. K. Divakaran, and
9. „ T. D. Venkataraman.

## **Terms of Reference of the Committee**

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were, broadly speaking, to study the problems connected with the transition to metric system of weights and measures and to assess the difficulties that may crop up consequent on the introduction of this system and to suggest ways and means for overcoming them, paying special attention to the recalibration of weighing devices in use in factories, specifications for the size and quality of coir products and the difficulties of exporters of coir products.

## **Meetings of the Committee**

3. The Committee held four meetings in all, the first one on Friday, 18th April 1958, the second on Saturday, the

21st June 1958, the third on Thursday, 12th March 1959, and the fourth on Saturday, 5th September 1959 in the office of the Board. The draft report of the Committee was finalised at the last meeting of the Committee.

### **General**

4. One of the major reforms undertaken by Government of India is the adoption of metric system in coins, weights and measures. While the implementation of the metric system so far as the currency is already complete, it remains to be done so far as the others are concerned. The Government of India is, however, fully aware of the fact, that any change-over from an existing principle which has become a deeply ingrained habit, to a new one, involves certain measure of inconvenience to the public, who are likely to resist the change strongly. And yet the advantage derived out of the change-over to the metric system in weights and measures is very great. The Government of India is also very anxious to avoid or rather to limit greatly, the inconvenience that might be caused in its wake to the public. Therefore they have suggested that the change-over in weights and measures will be phased out and gradual. Sentimentally also, this system has its own importance. The present day metric system was the product of Indian genius long ago and it is only becoming and appropriate to go back to something that was our own.

5. The advantage of adopting this system in weights and measures are great indeed. The work will be simplified and made more speedy. In the development of the industry the use of the metric system is essential. To have two systems in the country, one for the industry and one for the other purposes of daily life will not only be confusing and wasteful but a burden to all concerned. For a progressive country like India, every consideration points to this change-over of standardisation of weights and measures, without which industry and commerce would not flourish.

### **Metric System and Coir Industry**

6. The Government of India have decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures under an Act of Parliament—the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (No. 89 of 1956). The deadline as per section 1 (3) of the Act for absolute implementation of the metric system has been fixed as ten years from passing the Act, i.e., by the end of 1966

there will be no other system of weights and measures in India than the metric weights and measures. This is neither too long nor too short a period for the change-over. Some of the bigger organised industries have fallen into line and have begun implementing the metric system. There are many industries in India particularly small-scale and cottage industries which have developed in a haphazard way over a long span of years using incorrect measures and weights and any abrupt and wholesale introduction of the metric system is calculated to convulse the industrial activities of such industries. One such industry is the coir industry which is mainly carried on in a cottage basis except the manufacture of coir products done on organised factory basis. The weight of a maund, seer, etc., in this industry is understood in different ways in different places and even the yard and the foot have different meanings varying with places. The fact that the industry is diffused over a large area in the numerous villages in India among unorganised and illiterate sections of the population renders implementation of the metric system, in a quick way, difficult of achievement. Moreover, on the factory side of the coir industry carried on in an organised way in select centres, the introduction of the system does not present such difficulties. The Coir Board however feels that the introduction of the metric system is a welcome step and it would help to eradicate many of the irregular and anomalous practices prevailing in the sphere of weights and measures in the industry by evolving a uniform system. The Coir Board has recommended the introduction of metric system of weights and measures from 1st of October 1959, in the factories engaged in the processing of coir yarn or the manufacture of coir products and in the Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Societies.

7. The Committee considered that the introduction of metric system of weights and measures has become a *fait accompli* and there was no question of considering about a choice. It has to be introduced one day or other. The question left is only how and when it could be introduced with the least possible inconvenience to the coir industry.

8. The Government of India had forwarded under cover of Office Memorandum No. SMC-13 (3)/58, dated 19th March 1958 three draft notifications regarding the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures (Appendix I). The Committee examined draft notification. The consensus of opinion was in favour of adopting this system in the organised

sector of the coir industry which included factories and the Central Co-operative Marketing Societies. Even in the manufacturing sector, there may be some difficulty in calculating the wages for some time. In the matter of trade, there may not be such difficulty, excepting of course, more work until the system of metric weights and measures was well established. The manufacturing sector will not have any objection in adopting this system. Even after adopting this system, it was felt that there may not be any difficulty in the trade quoting in terms of the present weights and measures in the matter of foreign trade wherever necessary.

9. The Committee however felt that the draft notifications may be circulated amongst the various Associations, Chambers of Commerce, State Governments concerned, etc., to ascertain their reactions. In all 237 Associations, Chambers of Commerce and State Governments concerned were addressed to ascertain their views. Out of these only six Chambers of Commerce, State Governments, etc., replied to the reference, a copy of the list of these Chambers of Commerce, Associations is also appended (Appendix II). Replies so far received from the Chambers of Commerce, etc., showed there was unanimity of opinion in regard to the introduction of the metric system. Opinion was expressed by some that the system may be introduced not earlier than October 1959.

10. The Committee was of opinion that in pursuance of the provision in section 14 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, that the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette permit the continuance of the use of such weights and measures which were in use immediately prior to the appointed day in addition to the standards of mass and measures for a period not exceeding three years, the Central Government may be requested to permit the continuance of the use for a period of two years from the date of introduction of the metric system of any weights and measures which immediately before that day, was in use in respect of the classes of undertakings in coir industry to which the metric system is made applicable.

11. The Committee also considered the various complexities that may arise particularly in the transactions to be effected by those engaged in the spinning sector of the industry, which yet remains by far in a diffused and backward state, where several other units of measurements both in weight and runnage, than those defined even in the present

current and recognised for all practical their dealings. In the spinning sector, most of the workers are not adequately educated. They are rather illiterate. There are no facilities for them to get themselves familiar with the new system. Considering these difficulties, the Committee is of opinion that it may require more time for the introduction of the new system in the spinning sector of the coir industry and that adoption of the system in the spinning sector of the industry would have to be extended beyond the present permissive period of three years so that before the termination of the permissive period of three years the industry may attain a certain amount of proficiency.

12. The measures of propaganda to be adopted in order to educate the uneducated and illiterate masses engaged in the industry was considered by the Committee as one of the main tasks that would crop up in the wake of the implementation of the new system. The Committee was of the view that the measures adopted by the Central Government for educating the masses in the new system of metric weights and measures has to be ascertained by the Board.

13. The Committee felt that the Central Government may be requested to take all necessary steps in the matter of unrestricted production and distribution of the commercial weights and measures in the new system to the trade and the general public.

14. The Committee also felt that as far as the coir industry was concerned in view of the difficulties that might arise in a large section of the industry, the Coir Board should as in duty bound, popularise by way of suitable publicity, the new units equivalent to the several kinds of weights and measures defined and undefined that are in vogue in the industry. For this purpose, a comparative chart showing the various equivalents in the metric system to those prevalent in the system now in vogue in weight, runnage, etc., should be drawn up. In order to collect the basic information necessary for drawing up the above chart, a list, as exhaustive as possible, of the various types of existing weights and measures used in the industry has been prepared. The list is given as Appendix III. The Board addressed in all 217 associations, societies, etc. On a scrutiny of the list, it was found that various kinds of weights and measures are in vogue in the industry and that there was no

uniformity or standardisation in them, in the different States varied in value. There was a multiplicity of different kinds of weights and measures prevalent in the industry varying from place to place. Out of 217 associations, societies, etc., 57 replied. A list of societies, associations, etc., who have been kind enough to reply to the reference is also appended (Appendix IV). The Committee was of opinion that in order to popularise the new system of metric weights and measures to the public concerned with the industry, the Coir Board should launch upon a programme of intensive publicity. The Central Government should be requested to notify the equivalents for all those types of weights and measures required by the industry as required under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.

15. The Committee also felt that it is necessary to collect the supplementary laws and regulations, if any, enacted by the Kerala Government to enforce the provisions of the Central Act. But Government of Kerala have stated in reply that they have not yet passed any supplementary laws or issued any rules to enforce the metric system and that they have only introduced a bill for the purpose in the Assembly.

16. In the meanwhile, the Secretary, Standing Metric Committee, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, had written to the Board for comments on two draft notifications proposed to be issued by the Government of India under sections 1(3) and 14 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. These draft notifications are appended (Appendix V).

17. Section 1 (3) of the Act lays down that "it (the Act) shall come into force on such date, not being later than ten years from the passing of this Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes of undertakings or for different classes of goods. Section 14 of the Act runs as follows :—

"14. (1) Notwithstanding that this Act has come into force in respect of any area or class of goods or undertakings, the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, permit the continuance of the use, after such commencement, in respect of that area of class of



goods or undertakings of such weights and measures, in addition to the standards of mass and measures and for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the notification."

"(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to empower the Central Government to issue any such notification in respect of any weight or measure which was not in use immediately before the commencement of this Act."

18. The first notification to be issued under section 1 (3) of the Act, was drafted on the lines of the decision of the Committee to introduce the system in the organised sector of the industry contained in para 8 of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 18th April 1958.

19. The second notification is also in conformity with the views expressed by the Committee regarding the continuance for a period of two years of the use of the weights and measures, which immediately before the appointed day was in use in respect of the classes of coir industry to which the metric system is made applicable.

20. These drafts of the notifications were circulated among the members of the Board under rule 12 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as business by circulation and the draft notifications are treated as having been approved by the Board under the same rule. The Government of India have also been informed accordingly.

### **Recommendations of the Committee**

21. (1) The metric system of weights and measures be introduced in the organised sector of the coir industry, *viz.*—

(i) factories engaged in the processing of coir yarn or manufacture of coir products, in so far as they undertake the purchase of coir or coir yarn or the sale of coir, coir yarn or coir products;

(ii) in Central Coir Co-operative Societies in so far as they undertake the purchase of coir or coir yarn or the sale of coir, coir yarn or coir products.

(2) As far as the coir industry and coir trade are concerned, introduction of the metric system of weights and

measures in the place of the present foot-pound system should be taken up by the Coir Board.

(3) The metric system of weights and measures will be enforced in the coir industry only in October 1959, in view of the various difficulties facing the industry.

(4) The continuance of the use for a period of two years from the date of introduction of the metric system of any weights and measures which was in use immediately before that date in respect of that sector of coir industry to which the system is made applicable.

(5) In order to popularise the new system to the public concerned with the industry, the Coir Board should launch upon a programme of intensive publicity.

(6) The list of various types of weights and measures now in vogue in the industry (Appendix III) may be forwarded to the Central Government and the Central Government may be requested to notify the equivalents for all these types of weights and measures required by the industry as required under the Act.

(7) The Central Government may be requested to take urgent steps in the matter of unrestricted production and distribution of the commercial weights and measures in the new system to the trade so far as the coir industry is concerned.

(8) The Board should get printed in large scale, charts giving the comparative terms of the weights and measures in current use and their equivalents in metric system. Similarly a conversion table of the prices on the basis of the present terms and their metric equivalents should also be prepared and copies printed. Printed copies of these comparative charts and conversion table should be widely distributed free of cost amongst all concerned in the trade and the industry as early as possible.

(9) The Board should in all its future publications, wherever necessary, publish quotations of prices/rates of coir and coir goods on the basis of the current weights and measures along with their metric equivalents. The local papers who publish rates/quotations daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly should also be requested to do so on the basis of the conversion table to be supplied to them by the Board.

(Sd.)

*Chairman and Convener.*

## APPENDIX I

No. SMC-13 (3)/58

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

*New Delhi, dated 19th/22nd March 1958.*

#### OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*Sub.*—Adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures.

The undersigned is directed to enclose copies of the following 3 draft notifications proposed to be issued under section 1 (3) of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 :—

- (1) notification bringing the Act into force on 1st October 1958 in respects of weights, in specified areas.
- (2) notification bringing the Act into force on 1st October 1958 for certain limited purposes in Central and State Government Departments, and specified industries.
- (3) notification bringing the Act into force on 1st July 1958 in the Jute Industry.

(1) will permit the use of metric weights in trade in the specified areas. (2) will enable Government Departments to use metric weights and measures for certain purposes such as purchase and supply of stores, supply of fertilisers or seed by Government Departments, surveys and statistics. It will also permit the use of metric weights and measures in the purchase of raw materials and sale of products by specified industries. (3) provides for the introduction of metric units on 1st July 1958 in the purchase of raw jute and sale of jute products by jute mills.

In the beginning, the use of metric weights and measures will be only optional. Simultaneously, with the above notifications, another will be issued under section 14 authorising the continued use of units now in use for a period of three years. This notification is being drafted and a copy will be sent shortly.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, etc., are requested to send their comments on the drafts, if any, by the 15th April 1958. If no reply is received by that date their approval will be presumed.

P. N. NAYAR,

*Secretary, Standing Metric Committee.*

To

All the Ministries of the Government of India.

The Secretary, Coir Board, Ernakulam (Kerala State).

#### NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of October, 1958, as the date on

which the provisions of the said Act in so far as they relate to units of mass shall come into force in respect of the areas specified in column 2 of the table below in the State or Union territory specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 thereof:—

TAB E

<i>States</i>	<i>Areas in which metric weights will be introduced on 1st October 1958</i>
(1)	(2)
Andhra	Districts of Vishakapatam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Warrangal and Nizamabad.
Bihar	Areas covered by regulated markets. Bhagalpur and Ranchi Divisions.
Delhi	Delhi Urban area, Narela, Najafgarh and Shahdara.
Kerala	Districts of.....
Assam	Gauhati Municipal area and Nowgong district.
Madras	Districts of Madras, Chinglepet, South Arcot and North Arcot. Areas covered by regulated markets.
Mysore	Districts of..... Areas covered by regulated markets.
Madhya Pradesh	Districts of Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jubbulpur. Area covered by regulated markets.
Tripura	Agartala town.
Orissa	Berhampur, Cuttack and Sambalpur districts.
Uttar Pradesh	Assembling markets at Rapur, Agra, Banaras, Orai, Nowgarh, Bahraich and Lucknow.
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kotah and Udaipur districts.
Punjab	Amritsar, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Ambala, Patiala and Ourgaon districts. Areas covered by regulated markets.
Bombay	Cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Baroda, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Kolhapur. Areas covered by regulated markets.
Himachal Pradesh	Districts of Mandi and Sirmur.
Manipur	Municipal area of Imphal
West Bengal	Calcutta District.

#### Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of October 1958, as the date on

which the provisions of the said Act, shall come into force in respect of the classes of undertakings and classes of goods specified in the tables below to the extent specified therein.

TABLE A

1. The Indian Airlines and Air India International Corporations in so far as they undertake air transport services.
2. Government Departments of commercial and industrial undertakings owned or controlled by Government in so far as they undertake the purchase or supply of stores, including drugs.
3. Government Departments in so far as they undertake survey of land or mines.
4. Government Departments in so far as they undertake the study of publication of any technical, scientific or marketing data relating to weather irrigation and power projects or undertake drawings and specifications of scientific apparatus in laboratories and educational institutions.
5. Government Departments and Co-operative Stores in so far as they undertake the supply of rations, food grains to fair price shops, and seeds and fertilisers.

TABLE B

1. Cotton textile mills in so far as they undertake the purchase of cotton or sale of cloth.
2. Sugar mills in so far as they undertake the purchase of sugarcane or sale of sugar.
3. Iron and steel factories in so far as they undertake the purchase of raw materials or sale of iron and steel products.
4. Factories engaged in engineering industry in so far as they undertake the sale of engineering products.
5. Factories engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (alkalies) in so far as they undertake the purchase of raw materials or sale of their products.
6. Factories engaged in the manufacture of cement in so far as they undertake the sale of cement.
7. Factories engaged in the manufacture of salt in so far as they undertake the sale of salt.
8. Factories engaged in the manufacture of coir products in so far as they undertake the purchase of coir or coir yarn, and the sale of coir products.
9. Co-operative societies, in so far as they undertake the sale of coir yarn.
10. Rubber plantations, in so far as they undertake the sale of raw rubber.
11. Factories engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp, or paper board in so far as they undertake the sale of paper, pulp, or board.

12. Factories engaged in the manufacture of refractories in so far as they undertake the sale of refractories.
13. Owners of coffee estates, and coffee curing establishments, in so far as they undertake the sale of coffee.

### Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of July 1958, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of Jute Mills in so far as they undertake the purchase of raw jute and sale of jute products.

### APPENDIX II

1. Government Coir Factory-cum-Training Institute, Homavar, North Karnatak, Mysore State.
2. Calicut Chamber of Commerce, Kozhikode.
3. Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.
4. The Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.
5. Government of Madras.
6. Government of Bombay.

### APPENDIX III

#### List showing the various kinds of weights and measures used in the Coir Industry

<i>Place</i>	<i>Denominations, weights and measures</i>	
	<b>Pound weights</b>	
1. Bombay	56 lbs., 28 lbs., 14 lbs., 7 lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	
	<b>Seer weights</b>	
	40 seers, 20 seers, 10 seers, 5 seers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, 2 seers, 1 seer, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer, $\frac{1}{8}$ seer, $\frac{1}{16}$ seer, $\frac{1}{32}$ seer	
	<b>Length measure</b>	
	Foot and yard	
	<b>Weights</b>	
2. West Bengal	<b>Maunds, Seers, Chattaks</b>	
	1. 16 chattaks	= 1 seer
	2. 40 seers	= 1 maund

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

## Place

## Denominations, weights and measures

## Measures

1. *Bale* (used in case of coir fibre) weighing 68 seers and measuring  $4' \times 4' \times 2'$ .
2. *Bundle* (used in case of coir strings) weighing 16 seers each.
3. *Square ft.* (used in case of finished products like coir mats, etc.)
4. *Square yard* (used in case of coir mattings, etc.)

## Weights

3. Mysore

Pound, quarter and hundred weights and maund  
 24 lbs. = 1 maund  
 or  
 28 lbs. = 1 maund

## Measures

Square foot and square yard

## Linear measurement

4. Madras

1. *Inch.*—For the measurement of the thickness of ropes specification for materials and products.
2. *Foot.*—For the measurement of the length, breadth, etc., of brush mats, chain mats and other mats.
3. *Yard.*—For the measurement of the length of ropes, estimating the area of matting, etc., (for the rate of mats is generally quoted as so many rupees per sq. yard).

## Weights

1. *Oz.*—For weighing colour, etc., for colouring fibre and yarn.
2. *lbs.*—For weighing fibre and ropes.
3. *Thulam* (14 lbs.).—Aloe fibre is sold in Thulams of 14 lb.
4. *Mannch* (25 lbs.).—For sale of coir fibre in some places this weight is being used.
5. *Candy* (700 lbs.).—Wholesale purchase of fibre and sale of yarn.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

## Weights

Kumarakom

1.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tolas weighing  $\frac{1}{8}$  lb. weight
2.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  "  $\frac{1}{4}$  "
3. 21 "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "
4. 42 " 1 "
5. 84 " 2 "
6. 168 " 4 "

## APPENDIX III—(cont)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Denominations, weights and measures</i>
	<b>Weights</b>
Kavilakodavu	Rs. $42\frac{1}{2} \times 30 = 1,275$ Re. wt. = 1 maund
	<b>Weights</b>
Kappil North	620 local rattals = 680 lbs. = 1 candy Dry coir—672 lbs. = 1 candy In interior mofussil places 35 to 38 lbs. are treated 1 maund Co-operative Societies weigh coir yarn at the rate 34 lbs. per maund.
	<b>Weights</b>
Sakthikulangara Vatanappally	Candy, maunds and pounds. 28 lbs. = Stone 14 lbs. = Stone 7 lbs. = Stone 4 lbs. = 6 Cwts. = 1 Candy 2 lbs. 1 lb. 0·2 Palam 0·1 Palam 0·½ Palam
	<b>Weights</b>
Manhempu	Pounds, maunds and candy
	<b>Measures</b>
	Inch, foot, yard
	<b>Weights</b>
Ochanthuruthu	Pounds, maunds and candy
	<b>Measures</b>
	Foot, yard
	<b>Weights</b>
Udayanapuram	30 lbs. = 1 Maund 20 Maunds = 1 Candy
	<b>Avoirdupois System</b>
Alleppey	16 oz. = 1 lb. 28 lbs. = 1 quarter 4 qrs. = 1 cwt. 20 cwts. = 1 ton
	<b>Native System</b>
	42 Tolas = 1 Rattal 30 Rattals = 1 Maund 20 Maunds = 1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>
Kottayam	30 lb. = 1 Maund 20 Maunds = 1 Candy



## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

Place	Denominations, weights and measures	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Trippunithura	Rs. 40 } Rs. 42 } i.e., 40 Tolas = 1 lb.	
	30 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 600 lbs. = 1 Candy	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Mulavukad	30 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy	
	Edavannan Coir :	
	1 bundle = 2½ Maunds	
	8 bundles = 1 Candy	
	<b>Weights</b>	
North Parur	42½ Tolas = 1 lb.	
	30 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds } = 1 Candy (20 bundles) }	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Moothakunnam	42 Tolas = 1 lb.	
	30 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds } = 1 Candy = 6 cwts. in (20 bundles) } Cochin Bazaar	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Nedungad	30 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy	
	<b>Lengths</b>	
	12 in. = 1 ft.	
	3 ft. = 1 Yard	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Thuravoor	42 Tolas = 1 lb.	
	31 } lbs. = 1 Maund 30 }	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Vailom	31 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy = 620 lbs.	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Kottankara, Chandanathope (Quilon)	Rs. 42 weight = 1 lb.	
	32 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy	
	<b>Weights</b>	
Perumpalam	32 lbs. = 1 Maund	
	20 Maunds = 1 Candy	
	38 lbs. = 1 Chothana	
	17 Chothana = 1 Candy	

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Denominations, weights and measures</i>		
Kadakkavur South	<b>Weights</b>		
	33 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
Chavara South	<b>Weights</b>		
	(a) Godowns		
	34½ lbs.	=	1 Maund
	690 lbs.	=	1 Candy
	(b) Office		
	33·6 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	10 Maunds	=	1 Bale
	2 Bales	=	1 Candy = 672 lbs.
	(c) Dry weight System		
	712½ lbs.	=	1 Candy
	35½ lbs.	=	1 Maund
Pavaratty	<b>Weights</b>		
	38½ Tolas	=	1 lb.
	672 lbs.	=	1 Candy
Kannetty	<b>Weights</b>		
	28 lbs.	=	1 Quarter
	4 Quarters	=	1 Cwt.
	6 Cwts.	=	1 Candy
Chowghat	<b>Weights</b>		
	38½ Tolas	=	1 lb. (English)
	672 lbs.	=	1 Candy
Maruthayur	<b>Weights</b>		
	38½ Tolas	=	1 lb.
	672 lbs.	=	1 Candy
Muhamma	<b>Weights</b>		
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy = 6 Cwts.
			= 672 lbs.
Moongode	<b>Weights</b>		
	672 lbs.	=	20 Maunds = 1 Candy
Karthikappally	<b>Weights</b>		
	40 Tolas	=	1 lb.
	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	28 lbs.	=	1 Quarter
	4 Quarters	=	1 Cwt.
	6 Cwts.	=	1 Candy = 672 lbs.
	<b>Weights</b>		
Krishnapuram	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

Place	Denominations, weights and measures		
Trivandrum	<b>Weights</b>		
	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy = 680 lbs.
Shertallai South	<b>Weights</b>		
	680 lbs.	=	1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
Karunagapilly	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	112 lbs.	=	1 Cwt.
	6 Cwts. and 8 lbs.	=	1 Candy
		=	680 lbs.
Thevalakara	<b>Weights</b>		
	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy = 680 lbs.
Thumpoly (Alleppey)	<b>Weights</b>		
	(a) European factories		
	112 lbs.	=	1 Cwt.
	6 Cwts.	=	1 Candy
		=	672 lbs.
Ambalapuzha	<b>Weights</b>		
	(b) In common factories		
	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy = 680 lbs.
	<b>Weights</b>		
Thanneermukkam	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
Cherukara, Kavalam	38 Tolas	=	1 lb.
	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	42 Tolas	=	1 Rattal
	30 Rattals	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
Nedunganda	34 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
	16 Oz. (96 Kazhanch)	=	1 lb.
Quilon	35 lbs.	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
Quilon	(a) Anjengo		
	1 Maund	=	35 lbs.
	1 Candy	=	700 lbs.

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

Place	Denominations, weights and measures		
	(b) Mangadan 700 lbs.		
	In factories 672 lbs.		
	<b>Weights</b>		
Mayyanad	35 } 34 } lbs. 680 lbs.	= = =	1 Maund 20 Maunds
	<b>Weights</b>		
Munrothuruthu	35 lbs. 20 Maunds	= =	1 Maund 1 Candy = 700 lbs.
	<b>Weights</b>		
Kundara	35 lbs. 20 Maunds	= =	1 Maund 1 Candy
	<b>Weights</b>		
Thottakam	30 lbs., 15 lbs., 7½ lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs., ½ lb., ¼ lb.		
Details of weights in use in different places in Kerala as furnished by the Government of Kerala:—			
1. Trivandrum District—			
Trivandrum Taluk	20 Maunds 1 Candy	= =	1 Candy 654 lbs.
Neyyattinkara Taluk	20 Maunds 1 Candy	= =	1 Candy 680 lbs.
Chirayinkil Taluk	20 Maunds 1 Candy	= =	1 Candy 600 lbs.
2. Quilon District—			
	32 lbs. 20 Maunds	= =	1 Maund 1 Candy
3. Alleppey District—			
Ambalapuzha Taluk—			
	Mangalam coir 1 Candy	=	690 lbs.
	Ashtamady coir 1 Candy	=	700 lbs.
	Coir (dried and conditioned) 1 Candy	=	672 lbs.
Kuttanad Taluk	1 Maund 1 Candy	= =	32 lbs. 640 lbs.
Shertallai Taluk only pound weights.			
Karthikappally Taluk	Idakatty Maund	= =	68 lbs. 34 lbs.
4. Kottayam District—			
Kottayam Taluk—Multiples and Sub-multiples of the lb. weight.			

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

Place	Denominations, weights and measures
Meenachil Taluk	Maund = 32 lbs.
Changanasserry Taluk	Rathal, Thulam and Maund (32 lbs.)
Vaikom—lbs. and ounce weights.	
Other taluks	— Nil.

## 5. Ernakulam District—

Pound	=	Rathal
1 Maund	=	30 lbs.
1 Candy	=	20 Maunds

The pound is equal to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  tolas in some taluks and 42 tolas in other taluks.

## 6. Trichur District—

Cranganore Taluk	Dutch pounds ( $42\frac{1}{2}$ tolas)
Mukundapuram	Nil
Trichur	Dutch pounds ( $42\frac{1}{2}$ tolas)
Talappilly Taluk	Nil
Chowghat	British pound ( $38\frac{5}{8}$ tolas)

## 7. Palghat District—

Ponnani Taluk	
For coir fibre—Thulam weighing 40 lb.	
For vannam rope, i.e. hand twisted two strand yarn	= Thulam weighing $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
For rope of Tirunad Parur variety, i.e., machine twisted 2 strand coir yarn	} Thulam weighing 30 lbs.
20 Thulama	
	= 1 Candy.

## 8. Kozhikode District—

Thulam	=	35 lbs.
Candy	=	700 lbs.

## 9. Cannanore District—

Tellicherry Taluk	— 1 lb. weight, and Candy weighing 720 lbs.
Cannanore	— Pound weight and maund weight.
Taliparamba	— Candy weighing 720 lbs.
Hosdurg	— Pound weight.

In the remaining Districts, there is no coir industry.

## Weights used by Co-operative Societies

## (i) Cochin Central Society—

28 lbs.	=	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	=	1 Cwt.
6 Cwts.	=	1 Candy—672 lbs.

## APPENDIX III—(cont.)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Denominations, weights and measures</i>		
(ii) Alleppey Central Society—			
(a) Avoirdupois—			
	16 oz.	=	1 lb.
	28 lbs.	=	1 Quarter
	4 Quarters	=	1 Cwt.
	20 Cwts.	=	1 Ton.
(b) Native—			
	42 Tholas	=	1 Rathal
	30 Rathals	=	1 Maund
	20 Maunds	=	1 Candy.

## APPENDIX IV

1. Government of West Bengal.
2. Government of Andhra Pradesh.
3. Government of Bombay.
4. Government of Mysore.
5. Government of Madras.
6. Government of Kerala.
7. The Nadavathucheri Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Chavara.
8. Trivandrum Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., Trivandrum.
9. Mavelikara Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Maveli-  
kara.
10. The Cashew and Pepper Export Council, Cochin.
11. Muttathangadi Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Shertallai.
12. The Kumbalam Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Kundara.
13. Pirappankode Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Pirappankode.
14. The Changanacherry Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society,  
Changanacherry.
15. The Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kumarakom.
16. The Kavilkadavu Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Cranganore.
17. The Kappil North Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Kappil.
18. The Sakthikulangara Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd.,  
Quilon.
19. The Vatanappally Coir Workers' Co-operative Products and Sales  
Society, Ltd., Vatanappally.

## APPENDIX IV—(cont.)

20. The Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Monkompuzha.
21. The Ochanthuruthu Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Ochanthuruthu.
22. The Nerekkadavu Coir Vyavasaya Sahakarana Sanghom, Ltd., Udayanapuram.
23. The Alleppey Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Alleppey.
24. Kottayam Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., Kottayam.
25. Vytilla Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Tripunithura.
26. Mulavukadu Coir Vyavasaya Sahakarana Sangham, Ltd., Mulavukadu.
27. The Parur Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., N. Parur.
28. The Vavakad Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Muthakunnam.
29. Nedungad Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Nedungad.
30. Manakodam Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Thuravur.
31. The Vaikom Town Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vaikom.
32. Kottankara Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Quilon.
33. Perumpalam Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Perumpalam.
34. The Kadakkavoor South Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Kadakkavoor.
35. The Chavara South Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Chavara.
36. The Pavaratty Coir Workers Co-operative Sales Society, Pavaratty.
37. Kametty Co-operative Society, Karunagappally.
38. Maruthayur Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Pavaratty.
39. Muhamma Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Muhamma.
40. The Perettil Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Moongode.
41. The Karthikappally Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., Karthikappally.
42. Krishnapuram Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kayamkulam.
43. The Trivandrum Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., Trivandrum.
44. Shertallai South Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shertallai.
45. Panmana Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Karunagappally.
46. Karunagappally Coir Sahakarana Union, Ltd., Karunagappally.
47. The Thevalakara Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Thevalakara.
48. Thumboli Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Alleppey.
49. Ambalapuzha Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Ambalapuzha.
50. Thanneermukkam Coir Vyavasaya Sahakarana Sanghom, Ltd., Thanneermukkam.

## APPENDIX IV—(cont.)

51. The Cherukara Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kavalam.
52. Vilabhagom Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Nedunganda.
53. Quilon Coir Co-operative Union, Ltd., Quilon.
54. Mayyanad Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mayyanad.
55. The Munrothuruth Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Quilon.
56. Kundara Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kundara.
57. Thottakam Coir Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vaikom.

## APPENDIX V

To be published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the  
Gazette of India

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

## Notification

*New Delhi, dated the . . . . May 1959.*

S. O. . . . . In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the first day of October, 1959 as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of the classes of undertakings specified below to the extent specified therein:—

- (i) Factories engaged in the processing of coir yarn or the manufacture of coir products in so far as they undertake the purchase of coir or coir yarn/or the sale of coir, coir yarn and other coir products.
- (ii) The Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Societies in so far as they undertake the purchase of coir or coir yarn or the sale of coir, coir yarn and other coir products.

K. V. VENKATACHALAM,

*Joint Secretary,*

*Ministry of Commerce and Industry.*



To be published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the  
Gazette of India

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**Notification**

*New Delhi, dated the....May 1959.*

S.O. ....In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby permits, in respect of the classes of undertakings referred to in the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.O. No....., dated.....the continuance of the use, for a period of two years from the first day of October 1959 of any weights or measures which immediately before that day, was in use in respect of the said classes of undertakings.

**K. V. VENKATACHALAM,**

*Joint Secretary,*

*Ministry of Commerce and Industry.*



सत्यमेव जयते